

as to prevent its being carried about,—a feature which materially aided the popularity of the original.

In conclusion, we invite the attention of all teachers of surgery to this surgical diagnosis as good supplementary reading to their clinical and didactic instructions.

MARTIN W. WARE.

*ATLAS AND EPITOME OF ABDOMINAL HERNIAS.* By Privatdocent GEORG SULTAN, of Göttingen. Edited, with additions, by WILLIAM B. COLEY, M.D., of New York. With 119 illustrations, thirty-six of them in colors, and 277 pages of text. Philadelphia and London; W. B. Saunders & Co., 1902.

The first part of this book is given to the consideration of abdominal herniæ in general, including the details of anatomy, origin, diagnosis, and the several plans of treatment, both palliative and radical.

The accidents of hernia, embracing inflammation, incarceration, and strangulation, are next considered, together with the best means of recognizing and combating these conditions.

Later, each variety of abdominal hernia (inguinal, femoral, umbilical, etc.) receives a detailed description, and all accepted methods of radical treatment are thoroughly and clearly presented.

The latter part of the book comprises an account of the more unusual forms of hernia, such as the obturator, perineal, and sciatic varieties, and the internal forms, such as hernia into the foramen of Winslow. This is perhaps one of the best features of the book; the writer carefully detailing those forms of hernia with which we seldom meet, but for which the surgeon should always be on the lookout, thus avoiding embarrassing errors in diagnosis and treatment. The whole work is thoroughly interesting and concise. The statistical tables, showing the frequency of hernia, mortality, and percentage of recurrences after operation, embrace the experiences of many surgeons, both European and American.

The illustrations, of which there are many, are unexcelled. Anatomical relations, the different varieties of hernia, and the details of all steps in the operative treatment are beautifully and accurately depicted, and greatly assist the authors' descriptions.

WALTER A. SHERWOOD.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF GYNÆCOLOGY. By E. C. DUDLEY, A.M., M.D., Professor of Gynæcology, Northwestern University. Third Edition. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1902.

In this edition the author has thoroughly revised his former ones, and has included the majority of the more recent advances in gynæcology. The manner in which the various pelvic disorders are presented is exceptionally good, since, instead of the reader having to consider lesions as isolated facts, he finds them portrayed by the author in conjunction with the morbid processes which ordinarily accompany them. Tabulated parallel columns are freely used to emphasize points in the differential diagnosis of many subjects.

The illustrations are profuse and accurate; many are in colors, including twenty-two full-page plates in colors and monochrome. Many of the major and minor operations are fully illustrated, indicating the various procedures step by step; for example, hysteromyomectomy, in twelve drawings, vaginal hysterectomies in fifteen, ovariectomy in eight, etc. The author has succeeded in presenting his subject in a complete and thorough manner.

JAMES T. PILCHER.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE EDINBURGH OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY. Vol. xxvi. Session of 1900-1901. 8vo, pp. 323. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1901.

Each of the great medical centres of the world contributes its share to the general fund of knowledge, and each, as time goes on, becomes especially associated, in the minds of the pro-